

FEBRUARY 28, 1868.

For Sale.

BAEL, the new DIFT, as recommended by the Faculty from derangement of the same. Can be procured from
GEO. GLASSE,
The Victoria Dispensary,
December 10, 1867.

FOR SALE.
ONE or two ports and pinta.
Montebello.
Ciquito.
Marceau & Co.
HESSE & Co.
February 17, 1868.

STEAM COALS.
Store, or deliverable on Board.
Londonerry West Hartley.
W. West Hartley, Straker,

Blaugware Marthy.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
March 16, 1868.

FOR SALE.
MM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
Co. HOCK & MOSELLE,
etc.

its SHERRY and PORT,
TIN, WHISKY,
ICE BRANDY.
ALE, draught and bottle,
GUINNESS' STOUT,
SONS' PATER.
OB. S. WALKER & Co.
November 20, 1867.

FOR SALE.
A Yacht as "ALMACK PLACE"
Frontage of Eighty-three feet
by Gaos Straits, and of
Twenty-nine feet on Aboe,
comprising a superficial area
square feet. Annual Ground
particulars, apply to
H. LIVINGSTON & Co.
February 24, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Mr. Adolphe Collins and
Co.'s Association Vins.
and Chateau Margaux.
Bages.

Henneys' and Mattel's in
sea.

PORTER in bottle,
lats in kegs.

Also,
Iron COLUMNS, Yellow
oz with NAILS.

EGAS LAPRAIK & Co.
December 11, 1867.

AND SHEATHING FEET,
LY on hand for Sale by the
ad.

ROZARIO & Co.
January 29, 1868.

FOR SALE.
of very superior SHERRY,
and ex "Chanel Queen,"
Amontillado SHERRY
doz cases.

Olors SHERRY in 3
cases.
Supreme SHERRY in 2
cases.
Bro-SIERS (cased) Superior
SHERRY.

H. LIVINGSTON & Co.
January 27, 1868.

AS NOVELTIES

BY
RAWFORD & Co.
and Wedding CAKES,
orange, Vanilla, Ratafia &c.,
TS.
Himmel's ROSE WATER
and BONBONS,
CAVAILARE,
S & Bloom MUSCATELS,
ONE, Carlbad WAFFERS,
COUS, Assorted DESSERT
Y, Truffled CHICKENS,
ANS, Potted Sevren SAL
Reindeer's TONGUES in
and
ORNAMENTS,
GRAPHOSCOPES,
transparent VIEWS,
DARS, Novel DICE, and
NOIR.
EROMIMETERS, Astro-
SCOPE, Courier BAGS,
ES.
S, Merscham PIPES,
SES, number 9, 1867.

HOTEL STORES,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
Landed.
THE BED.
IS, SALT,
URANTS,
VINEGAR,
TARI,
BLA KING,
CM.
in pint.
HEESE,
AMS.
EDMUND HOLMES:
uary 9, 1868.

LANDED
"CHINA"
KEREL in kits,
MON. by the
by the pound.
in 1 dozen cases
lb. tins.

"G in bottles,
THOS. HUNT & Co.
uary 17, 1868. 17mar

FO PER "ALBERT
UTOR"
from London.)
NET in cases one dozen

IG U.S. \$15.
VILLE, \$13.
SAN, \$9.
Atv.
\$4.
G. DUPORT & Co.
uary 31, 1868. mar2

by CHARLES ABRAHAM
at No. 3, Wyndham
Hongkong.

CHINA

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXIV, No. 1479. 號九廿月二年八十六八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29TH, 1868.

MAIL.

日七初月二年辰戌同

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.



AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30,
Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Hol-
born Hill, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW

ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports

generally.—WHITE & BAUER, San

Francisco.—SWEATON, DROWN & Co., Amoy,

Giles & Co., Foochow, THOMPSON & Co.,

Co., Shanghai, H. FOOG & Co., Ma-

nila, O. KARUTH & Co., Man-

ila, C. KARUTH & Co., Man-

For Sale.

BALI, the new DIET, so recommended by the Faculty from derangement of the lungs. Can be procured from
GEO. GLASSE,
The Victoria Dispensary,
December 10, 1867.

FOR SALE.
ONE in quarts and pints.
Montebello,
Chequet,
Marecaux & Co.
HESSE & Co.
February 17, 1868.

STEAM COALS,
Stone or deliverable on Board,
Londonerry West Barley,
West Hartley, Straker,

Hagware Marth.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
March 16, 1868.
FOR SALE,
M. & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,
CO. HUOCK & MOSELLE,
H. SHERRY and PORT,
TIN, WHISKY,
LICOR BRANDY,
ALE, draught and bottle,
GUINNESS STOUT,
TONS PURTER,
JO. S. WALKER & Co.
November 20, 1867.

FOR SALE,
known as ALMACK PLACE
Frontage of Eighty-three feet
on GAGE Street, and of
Twenty-nine feet on ALICE
comprising a superficial area
square feet. Annual Ground
particulars apply to
TH. LIVINGSTON & Co.,
February 24, 1868.

FOR SALE,
Adolphe Collins and
& Co.'s association Vissi.
Chateau Margaux
Bages.

Espagne Durac,
Henneys's and Martel's in
PORTER in bottle,
Hats in regis.

Iron COLUMNS, Yellow
oz. with NAILS.

JOSEPH LAPRAIK & Co.,
December 11, 1867.

ND SHEATHING FELT
Y hand for Sale by the
d.

ROZARIO & Co.,
January 29, 1868.

FOR SALE,
very superior SHERRY,
the "Chanel Queen,"
Amontillado SHERRY
sherry cases.

Sherry SHERRY in 3
cases (cased) Superior
Sherry.

J. LIVINGSTON & Co.,
January 27, 1868.

AS NOVELTIES
by
RAWFORD & Co.,
and Wedding CAKES,
orange, Vanilia, Ratafa &c.,
T.S.,
immortal ROSE WATER

of BONBONS,
CAVIA RE,
S. Blown MUSCATELS,
L.S. Caribean WAFERS,
COTIS, Assorted Dessert

S. Truffled CHICKENS,
L.S. Ported Sevren SAL-
Reindeer TONGUES in
OPNAMENTS,
GRAPH-COPES,
inضافات, VIEWS,
DARS, Novel DICE, and
NOIR.

PERM METERS, Asty-
ESCAPE, Courier BAGS,
S. Mochelain PIPES,
SES, and 9 feet ff

TEL STORES,
QUE'S ROAD,
Lander,
ETH FED,
SALT,
URANTS,
VINEGAR,
CH. KING,
Y.
DR.
HEESE,
AMS.

EDMUND HOLMES,
January 9, 1868.

L. NED,
the "CHINA,"
KEEL in kits.
NON, by the pound.

6 1 dozen cases.
3. lbs.

5 in bottles,
JOHN HUNT & Co.,
January 17, 1868. 17mar

ED FER "ALBERT"
CTOH
from London)
RET in cases one dozen

PC. UX. \$15.
VILLE, \$13.
S.A.S. \$10.
H.
2T. \$4.
G. DU BUST & Co.,
January 31, 1868. mar2

by CHARLES ABRAHAM
at No. 3, Wyndham
Hongkong.

CHINA

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXIV. No. 1479. 號九月二年八十六百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29TH, 1868.

MAIL.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.



New Advertisements.

TO LET.

THE Premises corner of Pottinger and Stanley streets, known as the "Caff Cremer," containing 8 Rooms, besides Bar Room, Parlour, Store Room, Pantry, Bath Rooms, large Oven, Cellar, &c., &c., all in good repair.

For particulars, apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
53 Wyndham Street,
Hongkong, February 29, 1868. 13ms

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.

NOTICE.

OLDERS of Certificates of Shares in the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company are requested to send them to the Agents of the Company, to be replaced by Receipts representing the amount of the old shares and the stock dividend added, pending the issue of New Share Certificates.

ROWLEY MILLER,
Secretary & Auditor.
Shanghai, 24th February, 1868.

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders in the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company that the Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th February to the 5th March, 1868, inclusive.

ROWLEY MILLER,
Secretary & Auditor.
Shanghai, 24th February, 1868.

MRS. VINTON'S PRIVATE FAMILY
BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT,
Hollywood Road, next door to the HOTEL
DE EUROPE.

Feb. 28, Advance, Siamese barque, 180,
E. Tams, Bangkok, Jan. 22, General—
Cables.

Feb. 29, Mathilda, Prussian brig, 300,
Jacobsen, Bangkok, Jan. 10, 6,000 pounds
Rice, and 1,000 pounds Teak Wood.—Wat.
Puntar & Co.

Feb. 29, Margot, Prussian brig, 201, J.
H. Voigtsdorff, Saigon, Jan. 19, General—
ARNHOLD KARBERG & Co.

Feb. 29, Coquer, American ship, 1,070,
T. Sparrow, Yokohama, Feb. 15, Ballast—
Captain.

Feb. 29, Duplex, French steamer, 900,
Noel, Shanghai, Feb. 26, General and
Mails—MESSAGES IMPERIALES.

Feb. 29, Canto, Prussian barque, 234,
Godt, Cardiff, Oct. 15, 300 tons Coal—
SIEMSEN & Co.

Arrivals.

Feb. 28, Glen Roy, British barque, 337,
Wardle, Ningpo, Feb. 20, General—
Order.

Feb. 28, Sir James Lee Family, Brit. ship,
100, G. Cobb, Shanghai, Feb. 21, Ballast—
Order.

Feb. 28, Kirkland, British barque, 433,
Colledge, Bangkok, Dec. 28, 11,200 pounds
Rice.—SIEMSEN & Co.

Feb. 28, Advance, Siamese barque, 180,
E. Tams, Bangkok, Jan. 22, General—
Cables.

Feb. 29, Mathilda, Prussian brig, 300,
Jacobsen, Bangkok, Jan. 10, 6,000 pounds
Rice, and 1,000 pounds Teak Wood.—Wat.
Puntar & Co.

Feb. 29, Margot, Prussian brig, 201, J.
H. Voigtsdorff, Saigon, Jan. 19, General—
ARNHOLD KARBERG & Co.

Feb. 29, Coquer, American ship, 1,070,
T. Sparrow, Yokohama, Feb. 15, Ballast—
Captain.

Feb. 29, Duplex, French steamer, 900,
Noel, Shanghai, Feb. 26, General and
Mails—MESSAGES IMPERIALES.

Feb. 29, Canto, Prussian barque, 234,
Godt, Cardiff, Oct. 15, 300 tons Coal—
SIEMSEN & Co.

Amusements.

The Band Amateurs,
3rd Regiment.

BY kind permission of Lieut. Col. G. J.
Burse, the Band of the above Regt.
will perform

This Evening,
29th February,

AT THE
GARRISON THEATRE,
NORTH BARRACKS,
The Original Burlesque Extravaganza
Entitled
"EXCELSI."
OR
THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA.
To conclude with the Laughable Farce
"MY PRECIOUS BETSY."

PRICES OF ADMISSION—

Reserved Seats, \$1.00.
Front Seats, 50.
Back Seats, 20.
Doors open at 8.30. Commence at 9.

Vivat Regina.
Corp. E. WALSH,
Manager.
Hongkong, February 29, 1868. 1ms

Shipping Report.

The Brig barque Kirkland, from Bang-
kok, reports fine weather and light variable
winds and calms to Palo Oyo; then had
light northerly winds as far as Gibo pass-
age, reached Gilolo on Feb. 3rd; had light
northerly winds and cloudy weather up to
5 N., followed by N.E. light wind up to
0 N.; on 15th Feb. met with strong gales
from N.N.E. and heavy sea, which lasted
till 18th Feb.; light E. wind up to Formosa
Channel on 24th Feb.; from thence had
light southerly wind till arrival in port on
28th Feb.

The Siam barque Adeline, from Bang-
kok, reports fine weather and light wind
and calms nearly all the passage to Hongkong.

The Prus. brig Mathilda, from Bangkok,
reports fine weather and light wind and
calms nearly all the passage to Hongkong.

The Prus. brig Margot, from Saigon,
reports fine weather and light wind from
N.E. to N.N.E., which lasted till 2nd Feb.,
from thence had fine weather with light
variable winds and calms until 27th Feb-
ruary; then had wind from the North until
arrival in port.

The Amr. ship Chaper, from Yokohama,
reports had heavy gales from W. which
lasted for 20 hours, then had S.E. to S.
winds till arrival in port.

The French steamer Duplex, from Bang-
kok, having left Shundien on the 26th February,
at 12.45 p.m.—Anchored outside Light
ship at 6.15 p.m. on account of dense fog 1
25th inst., at 7 a.m., proceeded on the voyage
in dark N.E. monsoon and dark
cloudy weather with rain and fog through-
out the passage. Arrived at Hongkong,
February 29th, at 70.30 a.m. The C.S.M.
Mr. Cole area left to accompany bound to
Japan, but also had to anchor in the fog,
saw her pass light ship at 6.30 a.m. on the
28th. The U. S. steamer Ashbel, left
Shanghai for Hongkong, on the 24th inst.,
but remained at Woosung on account of the
bad weather; on the 26th inst., at noon saw
2 steamers, one of them the Savanna, off
Okinawa Island. Same date at 11 p.m., off
Lashow, saw a steamer bound North, sup-
posed to be English Mail.

For further Arrivals, New Adver-
tisements, &c., &c., see 2nd page.

New Advertisements.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY

AND FORBES & CO'S CONSTITUENTS

INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Companies are
prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
53 Wyndham Street,
Hongkong, February 29, 1868. 13ms

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Subscribed Capital, £300,000.

Accumulated Funds exceed £300,000.

Under strain for Rent.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery

in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

Hongkong, February 26, 1868. 3ms

Auctions.

BOWRA & Co. have received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

3rd March, 1868, at 11 a.m., on the Pre-
misses known as CAFE CREMER, Corner of
Pottinger and Stanley Street,—

The whole of the Household FURNI-
TURE, WINES, &c., &c., including a

BILLIARD TABLE, PIANOFORTE,

&c. (Under strain for Rent.)

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery

in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

Hongkong, February 26, 1868. 3ms

Under strain for Rent.

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in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

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TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery

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Under strain for Rent.

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Under strain for Rent.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery

in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

Hongkong, February 26, 1868. 3ms

Under strain for Rent.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery

in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

Miscellaneous.

see this omission repaired in time. With the exception of the thinness of the paper, the work is very creditable to us, and we have sincere pleasure in giving the authors and publishers creditable merit of their admirable performance.

and Queries:
on
TOKA AND JAPAN,
A MEDIUM OF INTER-
COMMUNICATION
for
National and Literary Men,
and Residents in the
East generally.
ED BY N. B. DENNYS.

\$6 PER ANNUM.

of the Press.

(our Times, Mar. 1867.) This week, apropos of some correspondence which has appeared in our columns, an extract from "Notes and Queries Japan," on the subject of which we particularly recommend our contributors as some reliable facts in connection with the question, * * * "the 'Notes' is peculiarly bringing to light values in respect to this country, people, language, and institutions; we trust it will be as valuable as it deserves by the number of energetic men who are now, tally to the philosophical laboratory Wade, making rapid acquisition of the languages of the devoted missionaries already grown grey in their service to which they have given

North China Branch of
Royal Asiatic Society.

March 1867.

als which are likely to be of value also been commenced at Foochow and is called "The Recorder," and the other in Hongkong, and is called "The Star." It is intended to serve intercommunication for persons in Chinese Philology, Geography. These indications of it are perhaps the most important of the times." * * * has been corded, for they are all made at mutual understanding one which seems so hard to establish and China.

Recorder, May 17, 1867.) In possession of the fourth Notes and Queries on China.

In saying that the present in interest and importance we have already paid a favour. Our knowledge of the has hitherto been so ill-illustrated, entombed as it were, in different hands, in point of time, or our authorities, that some means must really new, from what I have over and over again desired to be desired, * * * or intercommunication, on other subjects of interest with the far East, we appearance of "Notes and Queries," as it is of convenient size, is evident. Mr. N. B. Dennys, and is the low price of \$4 per annum; this, we trust that "Notes and Japan" will meet us which is also creditable a prospect at the hands of those learned researchers.

describer, May 4, 1867.) received a copy of "Notes and publication will be ready in much matter relating to which would be lost, and success. Monographs, Cines and scientific men ought gratulate themselves on the Notes and Queries," as it is a medium of communication which otherwise might remain buried in themselves, and Officialism have got science and Philology their uses, and Missionaries their various divisions of mental in this field ought to be fit for our part we are glad to find in the foreign community in

can (Calcutta) of June 8-
volumes of the French
China, and Sir Rutherford
of Japan are, "one of a far higher class
than the ones but for practical utility,
the jades coming with
The Treaty Ports of China
users buyers, Dennys and them." It is difficult to
class of books to collect, a
mixtures of history, topog-
graphy's Hand-book, and
all a complete and
own line as could be ex-
pect, perhaps, the book will
be students, it is cal-
mores intimate knowledge
teries aided by the ex-
tremely accompaniment
the Chinese than any of the
works they have produced
we have said enough
one about to visit the
countries described
not only most valuable
but useful hints.
Record, April, 1867.) sumher of "Notes & Quer-
ies" have been placed
magazine is every way
litter and publishers, and
in them the without
to fill an important and
place in Eastern liter-
Letter, Mar. 22, 1867.)
the first number, which
out-of-the-way, and late.

Post-Office Notifications.

MAILS by the "EMERU." The Contract Packet "EMERU" will be despatched with the usual Mail for Europe, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th Mar., at 7 A.M., and the Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration Newspapers, Books, &c., until 9 P.M. on the 10th Mar.; Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box from 9 P.M. on the 10th Mar., until 5 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 5 and 6 A.M. on the 11th Mar. will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a Late Fee of 18 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 6 A.M. for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 5 A.M. on the 11th Mar.

Further, late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Marseilles or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 6.30 to 6.50 A.M. on payment of a late fee of 48 cents each, in addition to the postage, after which no Letters can be received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the window set apart for the purpose, on the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which payment in comptoirs must be prepaid in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Inadequately-stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a due of One Shilling in addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 5 A.M. on the 11th Mar. will not be forwarded unless the Late Fee as well as the postage is prepaid.

Letters inadequately stamped or unstamped addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded unpaid, will be opened and returned to the writers as early as possible, but no guarantee can be given that such Letters, if posted after 9 A.M. on the 10th Mar., will be returned until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the upper right-hand corner of the correspondence, except in cases where they may be used in payment of "Late Fees," when the Stamp or Stamps representing the late fee should be placed on the lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and the Proclamation of the 22nd January, 1864, and no other Coins, but those therein specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, February 24, 1868.

"I enclose a manuscript of a Telegram from the General Post Office in London, which was received by the Undersigned this day, is published for general information."

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, Feb. 3, 1868.

[COPY] From London To Point de Galle,
Postmaster Bayley.

Advise Australian Post-masters and Company Agents that a more favorable arrangement of dates for Australian Mail than that shown by time table has been made. Onward (outward) Mails for China and Australia will leave seven days later (later) than dates in time table; homeward Australian Mails will leave on (one) day earlier than time table. First outward Mails to Australia on the new plan will leave Southampton twenty-first of March; first homeward Mail from Australia under new plan, will leave Sydney twenty-eighth of March. Dates of vessels at Ceylon will be advised. Intervals for replies in Australia and London will be much shortened. Advise also Bombay, Calcutta and China. Particulars by Bayley's Mail.

10. 1 P.M.
12. 1.55.
(Signed) THOS. AUSTIN,
In Charge.
Tel. Office, 13th January, 1868.

True Copy
(Signed) F. BAYLEY,
Agent.

WANTED for general information that the Scale of Progression of Weight, having the half-ounces for its unit has been extended to Letters posted in Hongkong, addressed to Trieste, or Northern Europe, specially marked to be forwarded via Trieste, and that henceforward the following Rates of Postage, which must be paid in advance, will be chargeable upon each Letter, viz.—

FOR A LETTER. 12 cents.

Above 1 ounce, and not exceeding 1/2 ounce, 24 "

Above 1 ounce, and not exceeding 1/2 ounce, 36 "

Above 1/2 ounce, and not exceeding 2 ounces, 48 "

For every additional 1/2 oz., 12 "

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, February 6, 1868.

[Intimation.]

'HE Undersigned is ready to receive tenders for the CONVEYANCE of the undemanded Stores to Yokohama.

PORTER, 150 Hogsheads.

LIME JUICE, 50 boxes.

J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.,
Managers.

Hongkong, December 17, 1867.

[Intimation.]

'HE Undersigned has leisure daily for a few hours to TEACH CHILDREN, Ladies and Gentlemen, of Hongkong to play on the Piano Forte.

GEORGE PRESENT,
Care of Mr. VOLKMAN, Hollywood Road,

Hongkong, October 12, 1867.

[NOTICE]

'HE Steamer "PRINCE ALBERT" and "SIR JAMSETTEE JEEJEE BHOY" are withdrawn from the Canton River as Night Boats until further notice.

Hongkong, November 15, 1867.

[VIEW OF HONGKONG.]

M. BAPTISTA begs to inform the Residents of Hongkong that he will be prepared to receive orders for COLOURING the Lithographic View of Hongkong issued with the Overland China Mail of 16th Nov.

At the following rates—

Full Coloured..... \$2.

Printed in Pencil..... \$1.50

Specimen of the Full Coloured Litho-
graph can be seen at this Office.

Hongkong, November 7, 1867.

[NOTICE]

'HE Steamer "PRINCE ALBERT" and "SIR JAMSETTEE JEEJEE BHOY" are withdrawn from the Canton River as Night Boats until further notice.

Hongkong, November 15, 1867.

Intimations.

Published weekly.—Subscription (Ex-
clusive of postage) Ths. 12 per annum; payable
in advance.

**SUPREME COURT
AND CONSULAR GAZETTE.**
AND
LAW REPORTER FOR THE SUPREME AND
PROVINCIAL COURTS OF CHINA
AND JAPAN.

THE Gazette is General Weekly Newspa-
per, containing Officially Revised Reports
of Cases heard at the Supreme and Consular
Courts, Police Cases, and Proceedings in
Bankruptcy; Original Articles; Notes and
Queries on Legal points; Reports of Public
Meetings; News of the Week; Commercial
Summary, &c., &c.

Advertisements will be charged 1 per line,
10 lines, for the first insertion, and 50
cents per 10 lines, for each subsequent inser-
tion.

Shanghai, January 23, 1868. 11mar

GEORGE GLASSE.

(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO
KINGSTON & CO., PICCADILLY,
LONDON, AND 28, PLACE
VENDOME, PARIS)

**ENGLISH AND FOREIGN
CHEMIST**
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

**SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS
SUPPLIED & REFITTED.**
Hongkong, May 1, 1867.

ENGINE AND BOILER WORK ;
Also
SHIPSMITH'S WORK
of any description.

They have also erected a **FOUNDRY** on
the Premises, and are prepared to execute
all kinds of

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS.

And hope that by a strict attention to
business, and moderate charges, to merit a
share of the public patronage.

Hongkong, August 22, 1867.

**MR. WILLIAM GASKELL,
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, PROCTOR
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.**

**REMOVED TO NO. 2, CLUB CHAMBERS
D'AGUTIE STREET.**

Opposite Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, August 23, 1867.

**TO HOUSE-KEEPERS & SHIP
MASTERS**

**House and Ship Plumbers, Copper
and Zinc Workers, and Gas Fitters,
16, Queen's Road West, and
Admiral's Yard, Praya West.**

Hongkong, November 4, 1867.

W. PATTERSON & HANLEY,

**House and Ship Plumbers, Copper
and Zinc Workers, and Gas Fitters,
16, Queen's Road West, and
Admiral's Yard, Praya West.**

Hongkong, November 4, 1867.

TRUSTEES—

The Colonial Secretary,

The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.,

GEO. HEARD, Esq.,

The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N.

Company, (ex officio),

W. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D., Resident Surgeon.

Mr. YOUNG, House Surgeon,

W. PATTERSON, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.

TERMS OF ADMISSION—

1st Class (Private Room), per day, \$3.00

2nd " (2 Bedrooms, 1 Room), " " 2.60

3rd " (Public Ward), " " 0.75

These Charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendants, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, renewable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended:

1st Class..... \$60.

2nd "..... \$40.

3rd "..... \$20.

By order,

W. PATTERSON,
Treasurer.

Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT,
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

Apply to C. M. BROWNE,
Holloway Road, Corner of Aberdeen St.

WM. DOLAN,
SALE MAKER, &c.
Duddell Street,
(Opposite French Consulate.)

Hongkong, April 2, 1868.

WANTED for a YOUNG MAN, a situation as Clerk or Book-keeper. A nominal salary would be accepted, immediate employment being a greater object. Highest reference can be given. Address "R." China Mail Office, Hongkong, December 27, 1867.

NOTICE

'HE Medicine is universally admitted

to be the most efficacious remedy

known to the world. No preparation is so

Shipping.

FOR SYDNEY.
The A French Clipper-barque
"OCEAN,"
Captain HUGUES, will have
early despatch as above.
For freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, February 12, 1868.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The A British Ship
"NEVILLE,"
716 Tons Register.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

Notices to Consignees.

CONSIGNERS of cargo ex "Wolff"
via Rio de Janeiro, are hereby notified that
unless they pay all charges due, and take
delays of their Mercantile on the S.
N. Co., lower Hong-qua Godown, before
the 15th of March next, the same will
be sold to defray expenses.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents of Messrs Wright & Co.
of Rio de Janeiro.
Shanghai, February 24, 1868. 13ma.

HE following cases have been landed
and stored at the risk and expense of
the Consignees, who are requested to take
immediate delivery.

Ex "Tigre," 5th December.

Ex "Donaia," 7th January, 1868.

B. 531. 1 Case Paper.
Ex "Cambridge," 6th February.
LF 1702. 1 Case Rifles.
OF 38. 1 Case Merchandise.
BG 1/2. 2 Cases Pictures.
de Graevey 1 Case Books.

C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.
Hongkong, February 12, 1868.

"BELTED WILL," from LONDON.
CONSIGNERS of cargo by the above-named
Vessel are requested to send in their
Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for
countersignature, and to take immediate
delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the ves-
sel will be landed and stored at the Consigne-
es' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, February 24, 1868.

"CARMARTHENSHIRE," from
LONDON.

CONSIGNERS of cargo by the above-
named Vessel are requested to send in their
Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for
countersignature, and to take immediate
delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the ves-
sel will be landed and stored at the Consigne-
es' risk and expense.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, February 10, 1868.

"VIRGEN DEL CARMEN," from
MANILA.

CONSIGNERS of cargo by the above-
named Vessel, will please send in their
Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the ves-
sel will be landed and stored at the risk and
expense of the Consignees.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, December 10, 1867.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
MR. SIDNEY DEACON is authorized to
sign our Firm per procuration from
this date.

DEACON & Co.
Canton, February 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr.
W. O. VAN OORDT in our firm ceased
on the 1st January, 1868.

ROSMAN & Co.
Hongkong, November 19, 1867.

I have this day established myself as a Ge-
neral Commission Merchant under the
style or firm of VAN OORDT & Co.
(sd) W. G. VAN OORDT
Yokohama, October 24, 1867.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself in this port as
Business as a Commission Agent in
Kobé (Hiroo) and Osaka.

WALTER MOURILLYAN,
Kobé, January 1, 1868. 3mar

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr.
W. A. STRICKLAND in our firm ceased
yesterday by lapse of time.

BOYD & Co.
Amoy, January 1, 1868. 1mar

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this port as
General Commission Merchant, under the
style and firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER
& Co.

GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.
Saigon, December 20, 1867.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date, Captain J. C.
SAUNDERS will undertake the business
of my Marine Surveying at this port.

J. C. DRING,
Marine Surveyor.
Foochow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
WITH reference to the above, the
business hitherto carried on by
H. J. DRING, Esq., at Foochow will be
conducted by the Undersigned.

J. C. SAUNDERS,
Chop Min,
Pagoda Anchorage,
Foochow.

Foochow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Inter-
est and Responsibility of the late Mr.
C. JAMESON in our Firm ceased on the 30th
September last.

The Business will in future be carried on
by Mr. Z. BARTON under the Name of
JAMESON & BARTON, a heretofore

JAMESON & BARTON.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868. 2mar

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
MR. RYLEY HOLME has been admitted
a partner in our Firm.
GLOVER & Co.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
EDWARD HALTON in our Firm ceased
on the 30th June last, and MR. JAMES PEN-
DER DUNCON was admitted a Partner
on the 1st July.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, January 11, 1868. 1mar

THE OFFICE of the Undersigned is
REMOVED to GAGE STREET, CORNER
of Lyndhurst Terrace.

REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of Messrs AUGUSTINE
HEARD & Co. have this day been removed
to their old Premises adjoining the
Cathedral.

Hongkong, December 28, 1867. tfr.

NOTICE.
AS my Engagement ceases in May next,
all outstanding Accounts for the past
Two Years must be sent in immediately for
payment.

MARY HASTELLOW RANDLE,
Superintendent.
Diocesan School,
Hongkong, January 2, 1868. 16my

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN HOW CHEVERTON is au-
thorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, February 21, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
A. D. MITCHELL in our Firm, ceased on
the 31st of December, 1867.

A. FERGUSON & Co.

Hongkong, January 3, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A.
F. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the
British Mail Steamship Company at this
Port.

S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 15, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A.
F. BOWMAN in our Firm ceased on the
1st day of November, 1866.

A. FERGUSON & Co.

Hongkong, December 16, 1867. 16my

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. CLAUSSEN
to sign our Firm from this date.

DREYER & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself in business as
Merchant and Commission Agent, under the
style or Firm of KHAKEE & CO.

KHAKEE MAHOMED KUTCHRA,
Hongkong, February 1, 1868. 14ma

NOTICE.

MESSRS. H. P. M. WAGTELS and H.
ALPHONSE ORTMANS ceased to be Par-
tners in our Firm since the 31st December
ultimo.

GAYMANS & Co.

Nagasaki, January 1, 1868. 1mar

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of Mr. J. H. LADD
from the Colony, Mr. T. CUSHING
LADD is authorised to sign our firm per pro-
curation.

J. H. LADD & Co.

Hongkong, January 10, 1868. 1mar

NOTICE.

URING the absence of Mr. SHERIFF
KURIN from the Colony, Mr. KHAKEE
MAHOMED KUTCHRA is authorized to sign
our Firm per procuration.

SHERIFF & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1868. 1mar

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.
SUKHNOY KURIN and HOMMUSHEE
DORIANEE BHABOOGA in our Firm ceased
on 31st December, 1867.

SHERIFF & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1868. 1mar

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having PURCHASED
the Interest of the "WANCHI SEAM
HAKEN" begs to notify the Public of Hong-
kong and Ship Masters that he is prepared
to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREW
in various forms, to any part of the Col-
ony.

Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at
low rates, on hand or baked in
quantities at short notice.

Also Water, Butter, Soda and Sugar
BISCUITS by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.

Also Corn and Rye MEAL, HOMINY,
CORN STARCH, BICARB. SODA, Sal-
fates and Cream TARTAR.

FOODS of best brands constantly on
hand supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or
Pound.

CAKE of all kinds baked to order.

The above is under the superintendence
of Mr. JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders
forwarded to him, at the Bakery, or left at
Messrs THOS. HUNT & Co.'s will receive
prompt attention.

ROSS THOMPSON & Co.

Spring Gardens, February 1, 1868.

L. P. WARD.

Hongkong, February 17, 1868. 2mar

NOTICE.

FERDINAND DE BOER has this day
been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
J. MCDONALD & Co.

Hongkong, January 2, 1868. 2mar

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION,
GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. will
sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 3rd March, 1868, at Noon, at their
Sales Rooms, Queen's Road.

An Invoice of new OIL MAN'S
STORES, as Pickles, Vinegar, Sauces,
Jams, Jellies, Table Salt, Sand-oil, Rais-
ins, Currents, Blotter Bacon, Vermi-
celli, Macaroni, etc., etc., 10 cases prime
Cheddar Cheese, 4 cases York Ham, 50
Westphalia Hams, 10 cases fresh Peas,
100 cases fresh assorted preserved Veget-
ables, 100 dozen Confectionery assorted.

An Invoice of STATIONERY, comprising
Foolscap, plain and ruled, Over-
land and Letter Paper, Note Paper, En-
velopes assorted, etc., etc., 120 Bags
Sporting Shot, from 1 to 10, 80 boxes
Sperm Candles, 2 cases Bryant and
May's Matches, 2 cases Needles in fancy
boxes, 300 bottles assorted color Dyes,
20 pieces Bunting.

An Invoice of CUTLERY, consisting of
Ivory handled Table and Dessert
Knives, Butchers' and Cooks' Knives,
Pen, Pocket and Sailors' Knives, Ivory
Pins, Bowie Knives, etc., etc.

MARY HASTELLOW RANDLE,
Superintendent.
Diocesan School,
Hongkong, January 2, 1868. 16my

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the Undersigned is
REMOVED to GAGE STREET, CORNER
of Lyndhurst Terrace.

REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

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of Lyndhurst Terrace.

REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

NOTICE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
Andherly Business has now
moved to Praya, No. 30 and
formerly occupied by Messrs
Hawes & Co., Successors to
Hawes & Co., Rodatz & Co.
January 3, 1868.

REMOVAL.
Gone this day Removed
from Praya East to
No. 13, Queen's Road
occupied by the CENTRAL
INDIA.

MACEWEN & CO.
December, 1867.

CT SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
British ship, 67,
London, Nov. 20, General
& Co.

EXPARTURES.
Moldavia, for Iloilo,
for Singapore,
for Guam.

CLEARED,
Bamboo,
Yokohama.

SENGERS.
Per Cambodge, for Saigon,
and St. Charles, Messrs W.
G. Hale, X. Roque, and 34
Singapore.—Mrs Taylor and
Chinese. For Marseilles—
C. Paris, A. Rodriguez
Trivino, R. M. Caracolino
Rodriguez, D. Arias, V.
J. C. J. J. M. Munoz, R.
M. Diaz Pimentel, R.
Carmen Landa, D. Car
M. Melle, G. Gimenez, R.
Cabada, M. Agustino, P.
F. Fernandes, C. Hidro
F. Alman, H. Subiran,
J. Arqueta, L. Alvarez,
D. Recio, J. Diaz,
M. S. David and child
For Galle.—Messrs E.
Hunt.

PING REPORT.

ship (Cinaman); from London experienced light winds
of the passage; no N.E.
the Equator on 28 Dec.;
of the Cape on the 2nd; made Sandal Wood Island
on the 15th Feb., spoke the
at Cardiff to Shanghai, 126
Gillobo Passage, passed
the 26th February,
29th.

March, from Cardiff,
Shanghai, January 16th,
North, Longitude 184.30
from a boat, Capt. Mullen,
a man of shipwrecked Bre
which vessel drifted on a
island, Reunion and Mauritius,
happened to be the S.
she having, during calm
about those islands and of Gillobo passage, for a
weeks. At one time got as
great North Latitude, and
longitude; and drifted back
on the equator. Arrived
on 17th instant.

DE NOTIFICATIONS.

ROPE, &c.
Magasin des Services Mar
Messageries Imperiales Str.
"DOKE," in 5 o'clock p.m.
To and through the
Kingdom via Macassar;
and other Contingent
closed mail to France;
Singapore, Calle, India,
Chelles, Reunion and Mauritius
and Alexandria. Registration will be received
this day.

intended to be forwarded
vessels of the above company
superior per Messageries
Packets.

to be forwarded by this
day may be posted in the
from 5 p.m., this day until
tomorrow, Sunday, the 1st
which hour supplementary
be made up.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General,

Feb. 29, 1868.

ACTIONS.

20th February, 1868.
New, \$697.
Old, 697.
New, 677.
Old, 670.
... 716.

Exchange.

sight, ... 424.

" " 424.

sight, Ra. 219.

sight, Ra. 218.

sight, Right Bank, Ta.
74.

R. 114 per cent pre
... 94 per cent.

... 12 per cent.

... 23.30 per cent.

... 23.55.

... 4.65.

... 20 per cent Share.

Old, 25 per cent pm.

New, 15 per cent pm.

Old, 18 per cent pm.

New, 8.

... 27 per cent dia
imperative.

29th February, 1868.

9 A.M. 3 P.M.

30.164 80.100

meter, 61 62

... 60.0 62.5

... 54.0 56.0

... 66.0

... 53.0

... 93.

... 52.0

... 0.00

... N.W. N.W.

... 2 4

... 8 5

... 8 2

Dull Dull

RELIGIOUS SERVICES ON SUNDAYS
IN HONGKONG.

St. John's CATHEDRAL.—Morning, 11 o'clock.—Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A., Colonial Chaplain. Afternoon 4 o'clock.—Rev. John Kingston, R.N.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. D. B. Morris. Morning Service, 11 A.M.; Evening.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHAPEL.—(Service in Chinese.) Morning 10 o'clock.—Rev. C. F. Warren, Rev. Li Sam Yuen. Afternoon 3 o'clock.—The same.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. Father Balmonti, vice-prefet. In the morning, at 5.30, 1st Mass; 6, 2nd Mass; 6.30, Sermon with Homily; 7, 3rd Mass; 8, High Mass with Sermon in Portuguese; 9.30, Last Mass. In the afternoon, at 1, Sermon in Chinese. Evening, 4.30, Sermon in Portuguese; 5, Benediction.

SALVATION HOME.—Evening Service, at 6 P.M.—Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our columns are open to all who wish to address the public on legitimate grounds, but we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

All communications addressed to this paper must be accompanied by the name of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEB. 29, 1868.

JAPAN.

The recent events in Japan, of which we have endeavoured upon the arrival of each batch of news to give the most salient points, are naturally, somewhat puzzling to those unfamiliar with the country and its politics. Residents in China are accustomed to ridicule the misapprehension which prevails in other parts of the world regarding Chinese political and other matters, but are beginning to feel that they are getting hopelessly puzzled over events which read as plainly to those on the spot as our local discussions of Praya Walls and Military Contributions do to those in Hongkong, or, to draw a better analogy, the Hakka campaign, and disgrace of the Canton Governor. It is generally wise to give verbatim extracts of accounts written on the spot and avoid the hopeless confusion in which a partial knowledge of the facts is liable to involve the would-be summariser, and we, as a rule, follow this course.

It is, however, impossible to avoid some grave reflections upon the policy hitherto pursued in Japan by the foreign representatives, taking the local journals—each of diametrically opposite opinions—as fair exponents and critics of that policy. A review of the numerous accounts which have reached us from private as well as public sources cannot but lead to the conclusion that Sir Harry Parkes, backed by his colleagues, is virtually making the admission that there exist in Japan two separate and independent powers. The new Mikado who has apparently by the course of events become *de facto* emperor of Japan, a position only doubtfully acknowledged heretofore, is recognised by official foreigners as holding that position. On the other hand the mercantile community at Yokohama still keep friendly communication with Stotsbush's agents. It is very like the position of Consul, Merchant, and Missionary during the Taiping rebellion—a position tardily put an end to by the British Government—the former acknowledging only the Manchu dynasty and officials, the two latter supplying with arms and Bibles the Taiping rebels, and receiving and extending civilities to them. Experience in China has demonstrated the inevitable evils of a divided recognition such as this, and we cannot but believe that unless some vigorous step be taken (supposing Stotsbush to still maintain a political status) trouble to both parties will result in Japan just as it resulted in China. We cannot resist quoting the following sentence from the *Japan Times*, which illustrates our position most fully. Speaking of the *imperium in imperio* thus recognized, it says:—

It will be right to pay custom dues at Kobe and Nagasaki to a Mikado in his minority, and at Yokohama to an ex-Shogun, defeated, dismissed and disgraced—why should not dues be paid at Hakodate to any Northern chief who may be strong enough to take possession, and why may not shippers send goods to Shimomatsu and pay duty to Chioshi? If we are, once for all, to adopt the principle of paying our homage to whomsoever may for the moment be in power at any particular port, it would be better for us to abandon the pretence of making treaties; for our allies can have no faith in such fair-weather friends.

And it follows up this very forcible expression of opinion by adding:—

We are trying to present to be "on" with the new "lives" before we are "off" with the old, and an indecisive, indecisive policy like this will never do for the East. We [Times] have honestly advocated the abrogation of the Treaties of 1858 with the Shogun, because we have believed them to have been under false impressions; and because we judged them to be restrictive to trade and incentive to civil war. And we have honestly advocated the conclusion of fresh Treaties with the Mikado and the confederated Daimios, Southern and Northern together, because we saw in such a

settlement, extension of trade, development of the resources of the country, and peace for its people. But double, co-existent treaties we cannot approve.

Few who have studied the general questions of our relations with Asiatic Governments will feel inclined to dispute the above opinions, and guided by past experience in China we cannot but endorse them.

LOCAL.

We are requested to state that the Criminal Sessions will be continued at ten o'clock on Monday morning, at which time no less than eight cases were set down out of Court, leaving only seven to be disposed of; of these only two are to be disposed of.

Wun Ah-jong v. Lee Afook, \$62.90.—This was the case postponed from last week, in which plaintiff (formerly boy to Mr Clarke, Assistant Surveyor General) and a convict for embezzlement awoke the cook for value of clothes left in Mr Clarke's house when plaintiff "put up" the "Douglas Hotel." Postponed till next Tuesday.

W. T. Barrington v. P. Barcon, \$13.19, for Rent and Taxes.—Defendant not having appeared, judgment was given for the plaintiff.

James Brooks v. G. B. Lamont, \$500, for commission on sale of goods.—This was a claim for commission which rested upon a current account dating back to 1864 and 1865. In 1865, the plaintiff stated that the account current stood at \$734.62, of which plaintiff drew \$200, leaving a balance of \$534.62. This account was made up from defendant's books by plaintiff and Mr Quedes, claim to defendant, and was recorded according to plaintiff's view of the matter. Defendant, however, argued that plaintiff had inadvertently forgot to deduct the house commission of two-thirds in some cases, and had thus fallen into an error of charging some \$400 too much.—His Honor suggested that it was a case peculiar, as the company was a numerous one, and included many ladies. Specimens were made, His Excellency being singularly remarkable, we are informed, for wit, good taste, and humour, as might have been expected on such an interesting occasion. We regret that no opportunity was afforded to us of reporting it.

The BAND AMATEURS.

A correspondent, who kindly supplied us with the following:—The above named gave a performance at the Garrison Theatre last evening. The plays chosen comprised the Burlesque Extravaganza of "Ernest" or the Horn of a Dilemma, and Madison Morton's Farce, entitled "My Precious Baby." In our comments on this performance we lay criticism aside, for the task would be wholly unnecessary. This programme stands almost without a parallel in the annals of Hongkong Theatricals, and we opine it would be simply a matter of impossibility for Amateurs to place "Ernest" better on the stage, even with a longer experience to back them. The scenery, which to our mind is so original, is perfect; and the cast, though not equal to the professional, is creditable. The orchestra, however, was not up to the mark, and the band, though not equal to the professional, was creditable.

After some pleasant passages of arms in a friendly sort of way, during which his Honor had some difficulty in making the parties understand that the arbitrator would decide the question so soon as appears, and not the Court, Mr Notini (of Bowra & Co.'s) was appointed, at the suggestion of the Court, and with the approval of both parties.

To Chut Sing v. Lee-foum, \$125.—This case was also settled in an amicable manner. The Court closed about 11 A.M.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

Before the Hon. H. J. BALL.

29th February, 1868.

Fifteen cases were on the roll for this morning's sitting, but of these no less than eight cases were set down out of Court, leaving only seven to be disposed of; of these only two are to be disposed of.

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in which plaintiff (formerly boy to Mr

Clarke, Assistant Surveyor General)

and a convict for embezzlement awoke

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Excellency being singularly remarkable,

we are informed, for wit, good taste, and

humour, as might have been expected on

such an interesting occasion. We regret

that no opportunity was afforded to us of

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The following is the annual report by Mr. Frederick Stewart, Inspector of the Hongkong Government Schools:-
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1868.

Sir.—I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of the Government Schools in this Colony for the year 1867, and in doing so I shall commence with the Village Schools.

I regret that I am not in a position to report much progress in these. Although I have quite satisfied that the children who attend these schools derive certain advantages from the purely Chinese education which they receive in them, it cannot be concealed that the education in the Village schools is in a very unsatisfactory state.

Whatever improvements may have been made in attendance, regularity, discipline, and attention to duty on the part of the Masters, there is still a sad want of intelligence among the children. To the simplest questions—"What do you call the part of your body with which you see?"— "What is the organ of hearing?"—in the majority of cases no answer can be obtained. When failing to get the desired answer in this way, one points to the characters for eye and ear and asks the use of these organs they seem to have no conception of what they mean. Beyond the fact that the character pointed to has a certain sound they are in perfect ignorance of the idea which is attached to it.

I witnessed curious scenes on such occasions. Sometimes the Master will look his master at such displays of stupidity, and, setting up the question himself, try in vain to get an answer, even when he has communicated it in a whisper, trusting that it may not be audible to me. And yet, some of these boys will repeat, without a single mistake, the "Four Books" of Confucius. In one instance, in the Hakkia School at West Point, a boy brought up, on the examination day, an awful of books consisting of the "Shing-pai," portions of the "Ru-man," the "Four Books," the "Odes for Youth," and one or two others—some ten goodly volumes in all. When asked what he did with so many books, he said he knew them all. He began with the "Four Books" and, to my astonishment, went on repeating as rapidly as I could move, for a quarter of an hour, when I thought it time to stop him. I before he could have repeated the whole, had there been time to listen to him. But this boy, whose powers of memory were so great, and whose application must have been prodigious, could not explain one word of all this which he must have so laboriously committed to memory.

It is almost impossible to get the Masters to understand that one-tenth of their fully understood, would be infinitely more valuable to their scholars than a body of Chinese ethics which is wholly unintelligible to them. This weary plodding day after day and year after year, in the sterile region of sound without one glimmer at the knowledge which it contains, produces the inevitable result, as conspicuous sometimes in the Master as in the Scholar—an incapacity to evolve a single thought or idea beyond what has been handed down by tradition, for ages.

The question is often asked—Why is this state of things allowed to continue, and why are not suitable books translated and suitable Masters provided, to teach them? In a Western country no question could be more natural; and great blame would attach to those who had the power to make the necessary reform, without at least attempting it. To those who are unacquainted with Chinese literature and education it is almost impossible to explain why a reform cannot at once be made in themselves. I believe that every such attempt will fail until the Chinese as a nation come by continued intercourse with the West, to have a higher idea of our civilization and institutions. To say nothing of the difficulty—itself not an insuperable one—of getting the more appropriate books of English school books translated into Chinese—and of training Masters, for that would be indispensable, to teach the schools—one who knows anything of the people would pause before displacing Confucius by such works as these. Those who have seen the hindrance attempted with which an educated Chinese looks upon an English school book when he is made acquainted with the nature of its contents will understand what I mean. Ignorant as the villagers are of even their own literature, and unable as they are to give any opinion on education, they have one potent argument in store which would defy contradiction—they would not send their children to school.

The comparative success of the Central School, where English school books are used, no argument against what I have stated. I do not believe that one could wish, but on the character of the girls it comes to be educated, in the proper sense of the word. Their only aim is to obtain such a knowledge of the English language as will enable them to get situations which prove more lucrative than any which they could hope to get without it. I am afraid that, before long, this will receive too disagreeable a confirmation. Complaints are often made by the boys of the difficulty they now have in getting employment. The popularity of the school, therefore, would thus seem to depend very much, if not entirely, on the varying prosperity of the Colony, and not on the nature, or amount of real instruction communicated in it.

I have sometimes been asked why the best scholars in the Central School were not trained as Masters for the Village Schools. These, it is said, with suitable school books in their hands, would completely meet the want that is felt, and the present intractable race of Masters could then be dispensed with. It may appear strange to say that, in the meantime, this is impossible; but such, however, is the case. It would involve the necessity of a department in the school, with a separate Master for the work. This, it is evident, would entail a very considerable addition to the present Estimate for Education, with the probability, I might say, the certainty, that the special training thus to be given would, if it were through the medium of English, to familiarize the boys with the language that they would not accept such situations, and, if it were to be done through the medium of Chinese—in itself a difficulty—I need hardly say that scarcely one would be found willing to undergo it.

I cannot doubt that the time will come in the history of the Colony, when the Village Schools will in some such way, be supplied with Masters; and when the villagers will appreciate the education which such Masters would impart; but, for two very obvious reasons, this cannot

be accomplished at present. The first is that the boys can get higher salaries elsewhere than Government could afford to pay them. The second is that the Chinese, to say nothing of the estimation in which they are held as regards character,—so which reference will be made hereafter—look upon them, in the meantime, as totally uneducated and unfit to teach their children.

What has just been said, has been said, of course, judging the school by a European standard. Looking at them, however, from another point of view, as schools, namely, where a Chinese education is given to Chinese children, there are one or two things to which more particular reference may be made. I stated last year why I thought these schools should be continued and encouraged, poor, in our estimation, though the education given in them be. It is painful to see the number of children in the Colony who seem to spend their whole time in the streets, generally at play, frequently at mischievous, always watching for opportunities to pilfer; and thus commanding a career of idleness and crime. Could these children be made to attend school, the opportunity, at least of doing evil, would, so far be removed. It were much better the they should be confined to the greater portion of the day in school, than that they should spend, it is to be feared many of them, the best of their days in prison. Even on this ground, low though it be, the schools, well-attended, would be of no mean advantage to the well-being of the Colony.

If it could be possible to make the Chinese feel a greater interest in the education of their children, and if they could be induced to send them regularly to school, the work of reformation would be more than begun. It would be much easier than to prevail on them to allow changes to be introduced than it is now when there is nothing but stolid indifference to appeal to. In many cases, the people do not consider that they consider them as doing Government a favour by sending their children to its schools. It does not seem to occur to them that the advantage is at least mutual. I have had cases where a father has urged us a reason why some request of his should be granted that he sent his son to the Government school, and was therefore, doubtless, entitled to a favourable hearing.

As regards particular schools, I am sorry to find such a falling off at Tang-chau. Two years ago, the attendance at this school was upwards of fifty. Now it is scarcely twenty. This state of things is not due entirely to the removal of many of the inhabitants from the neighbourhood, but to a cause with which it is more difficult to deal. In the early part of last year, it was discovered that the Master was appropriating money which should have been spent in the payment of a Monitor to assist him, in school, to the payment of his own servant. The case was a clear one against him and he was dismissed. A petition, brought to me, praying that the Master might be reinstated because he is a good teacher. The cause of his dismissal was completely ignored. When their request was refused, the scholars were sent to me in a body to ask that he should be allowed to return. No reasoning as to fragrancy of his fault, and his consequent unavailability for such a trust, as that of teaching the young, had the slightest effect. They admitted most willingly that his conduct had been bad, but—he is a good teacher. Another and undoubtedly the best native Master we have, was sent to the school, but one half of the children were withdrawn. Such are the people with whom we have to deal.

The most gratifying circumstances connected with the schools is the increasing interest that is now taken in female education. In addition to the Girl's School in Sheng-wan, with upwards of forty scholars, there is now another at Bowrington: with upwards of seventeen. In several of the others, also, there are from two to six girls. To whatever cause it is to be attributed, it is curious to find that the girls make much more satisfactory progress than the boys. Neatness characterizes everything they do, and their handwriting, especially, attracts the admiration of those Chinese who have been shown it. In the school at Bowrington alone is needle-work taught, in addition to the ordinary routine of reading, writing and committing to memory, but I hope that it may soon be introduced into the other school also.

It is unnecessary, I trust, for me to state that English is carefully excluded from these schools. To the melancholy result, in nearly every instance, have followed from teaching Chinese girls English I need not more particularly allude. Its effect on the character of the boys is not, I am sorry to find, what one could wish, but on the character of the girls it has proved to be fatal. And the reason seems to be this, that coming, as they nearly all do, from poor classes, the care, such as they have never experienced before, which is taken of them, the comforts, to them luxuries, which they enjoy, and the so called accomplishments, which they are taught, totally unfit them for the sphere of life in which they would otherwise naturally remain, and out of which it is impossible for them to rise.

The Danish Twelfth-day is not only a religious tradition, but a national one also, as you will see anon. It was under the reign of good Christian I., who ruled over Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Once upon a winter day, his Majesty, who was hunting the wolf, lost himself in a thick forest, and his attendants, surprised by the night and by a furious tempest, could not find any trace of their Royal master. After having wandered during some weary hours through the streets, tramping in the snow, two or three feet deep, in search of the stable where lies the Divine child. The multitude of the inhabitants escort these queer Magi, and, as on star guides them, after three or four hours of vainless searching, they return home, where they welcome, with a prodigious appetite, a large pot full of chowchow, bacon, and sausages.

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15. The only aim which is attempted to be reached in the Girls' schools, which are under Government control, is that of making them honest and useful in their own humble sphere, and I can happy to say, from enquiries which I have made, that the effort to do this has not been unsuccessful.

The Master of the school in Sheng-wan tells me that the scholars, who have left him, during the ten years in which it has been in existence, have, as far as been repeatedly married in their own native districts of Nank-hai and P'u-ti.

16. Further than stating that the Stanley school is, in the meantime, the most regularly attended and that a Girl's school may be established as soon as there is a suitable school-house, I do not think it necessary to do more at present in connection with the Village Schools than refer you to the statistics which are appended to this Report.

17. I have now, in conclusion, only to refer to the Central School, and, in doing so, I shall be very brief, as no important changes have been made or results reached beyond those previously reported.

18. The attendance was well sustained during the year. It is a matter of some surprise to me that it was so; for, in the first place, the chances of obtaining situations have been rapidly diminishing, and in the second, it is not to be concealed that the classes are by far too large for only two English Masters, with the additional duty of inspecting the Village Schools devolving on one of them. The progress of

the boys is certainly not what it ought to be, or what I should like to see it.

Strangers who pay a usual visit may find some cause for commendation, but those who are daily engaged in the actual working of the school find much that is unsatisfactory, and which either an additional Master or decreased attendance would materially remedy.

19. In previous Reports I have referred to this difficulty. I had hoped that this time the Revenue of the Colony would be in a condition to admit of the appointment of another English Master, but I fear such a proposition cannot, in the meantime, be entertained. I content myself therefore, under the circumstances, with saying that nothing could more contribute to the efficiency of the school, and that it will not be efficient without it.

20. Alius has already been made to the main source of the apparent popularity of the school—the means of money-making which are derived from a knowledge of English. In another respect, I was sorry to be told lately by one who has opportunities of knowing that those Chinese who have no sons at the school look upon the boys in anything but a favourable light.

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